

HENRY REED & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13

Internal Improvements in Virginia.

A system of internal improvements has been carried on in Virginia to an extent which has created a great burden upon the people, and which to those who have observed the course of these undertakings in other States, looks dangerous to the credit of the Commonwealth. The State debt has risen to forty-eight millions of dollars, being an increase of thirty-two millions since 1850, and it will require large additions still to complete the works already begun. In Ohio the public debt of about sixteen millions seems a heavy burden. In New York a debt less than that of Virginia is a seriously disturbing element in the politics of the State. Virginia, with less resources for supporting the burdens of taxation than either of these States, has a debt three times as great as that of Ohio, and many will recollect how Gov. Wise made the Harper's Ferry invasion the occasion of urging upon the people to go on and complete their public works, and make Virginia entirely independent of the North. When these works are completed, and ten or fifteen more millions added to the State debt, will come the sad reality, which all States have experienced in these improvements, that instead of paying the interest on their debt, they will be a perpetual charge upon the people, merely to keep them in operation. In this state of affairs which requires that all the resources of the State should be made available and subjected to an equal burden, the question of taxation threatens an irrepressible conflict on the negro question. A large portion of the most profitable property in the State is in slaves, the annual export of these being estimated at twenty millions of dollars. By the Constitution, as revised in 1850, peculiar immunities from taxation were secured to slave property, slaves under twelve years old being exempt, and those over that being valued for taxation at the low rate of \$300 each. Some hundred millions of dollars' worth of slave property are exempted from taxation under this Constitution; while the public necessities have required that all other property and even wages of laborers should be taxed, besides a general poll tax. The finances of the State do not afford a bright prospect to the people, in the most equal way that the burden can be adjusted; and the difficulty promises to be aggravated by this new phase of the irrepressible conflict.

The State Convention.

The irrepressible seems to have had all their own way at the Republican State Convention. The conservative movement at Columbus which, a few days ago, gave signs that radicalism was undergoing a reaction, had not force enough to reach a healthy eruption, and, being suddenly suppressed, it struck in. A gentleman of the highest character and ability, and of the most cautious conservatism, who was willing to take a patriotic interest in the political issues of the day, if his country required his services on the Supreme Bench, and who would have maintained the sanctity of our constitutional obligations to the South, was neglected, and Judge Brinkerhoff, who decided the Fugitive-slave Law unconstitutional, was re-nominated. The same sentiment was exhibited in all the nominations. Ohio conservatism, which has been surreptitiously trying to mount the Lincoln movement, hoping that by facing the tail, in the way that favorites of the Commonwealth were formerly exhibited on horseback to the public admiration, it could ride into power on the original irrepressible conflict, was thrown flat on its back. Columbus Delano, the conservative candidate for Senator last winter against Governor Chase, asked a recognition by the honorary position of Presidential Elector, but even this was denied. Even Hamilton County went over to the radicals. This result shows the hopelessness of looking for any real conservatism in Ohio Republicans. Judge Brinkerhoff's decision on the Fugitive-slave Law is not the first evidence he has given of his want of reverence for judicial precedents. It is constitutional with him. When he was a Jackson man he insisted that the United States Bank was unconstitutional, in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary; and we believe that he lacks veneration for the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Ohio State Bank tax question; all showing that his disregard of judicial decisions on the Fugitive-slave Law is not an idiosyncrasy, but a constitutional obliquity.

The Seward-Greeley Imbroglio.

The famous letter of Horace Greeley will be found in our telegraphic dispatches, with some palpable verbal errors. The history which Mr. Greeley gives of his relations with politicians, is that of the whole party press. There are always insatiable demands upon the press for party service, which invariably means service to somebody's personal aspirations; always curses of the paper because its praise does not come up to the estimate which the candidate's vanity has placed on himself; and because its zeal seems cold compared with his personal interest in the event. Then, every canvass brings to the paper a large harvest of personal enemies in the same party, from those whose aspirations have not been gratified, and who visit their hostility against the fortunate candidate, upon the paper which supports him because the integrity and success of the party demands it.

Then, the zeal of the party and the enthusiasm of the canvass require a large amount of printing to be done. This is one of the emoluments of the party editor. The payment is almost invariably postponed till after election. If successful, virtue is rewarded enough, and an editor would be thought a mercenary wretch who marred the rejoicings of victory by the cry of pay! If the canvass results in defeat, the party is too much disgusted with politics and party papers to pay. If a success at a Presidential election results in spoils for the press, it is usually found to be necessary to start a new party organ with them, leaving the old one to bear the emoluments which it has accumulated in electing to office the very men who now use their official power to break it down. The history of the whole party press is one of the insatiable demands of personal ambition and vanity on one side, and of service on the other, paid only by ingratitude and neglect generally by absolute meanness and robbery in regard to the payment of bills for party printing.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

XXXV CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

SENATE.—The bill to settle private land claims in California, was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to. The Senate bill to take care of and return the Africans at Key West, was taken up, and the amendment of the House, increasing the appropriations for that purpose from \$200,000 to \$250,000, was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 27. Mr. Wilson called up the resolution extending the session till the 28th inst. Mr. Hunter suggested the 1st of July. After debate, it was agreed to extend the session to the 25th—yeas, 24; nays, 20. The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed.

The Senate, on the 14th inst., considered the claims of the Choctaw Indians of \$2,500,000, was discussed at length and rejected. Recede from four till six o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported a resolution, which was adopted, accepting the public journals from the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia, and requesting the Speaker to convey to the presiding officers of that body the grateful acknowledgments of this honor for the valuable present, and that the books be deposited in the library.

Mr. Pettit, from the same, reported a bill appropriating \$400,000 to complete the publication of *Wilkes's Exploring Expedition*; \$284,000 having already been expended in the work, which consists of thirty-eight volumes, six of which are yet to be published.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Harkin called up the joint resolution to reduce the price of printing forty per cent, to be printed by the Government.

Mr. Curtis, from the Select Pacific Railroad Committee, in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination by the press and Congress, offered a resolution, that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

Mr. Vallandigham, from the Select Committee to which was referred the Senate bill to abolish the franking privilege, reported it with the recommendation that it do not pass. The consideration of the bill was then postponed till the fourth Tuesday in December.

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested-election case, giving the seat to the sitting member, Mr. Anderson. He gave notice that he would call up the subject tomorrow.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill. The Senate's resolution, extending the session to the 25th inst., was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Sherman said if an extension should be found necessary on Saturday, he should so recommend.

Mr. Colfax, from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead Bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and in moving that the House adhere to the House bill, gave a synopsis of the House and Senate bills. They differed, he said, in five prominent features as regards the persons who are to be the beneficiaries. The pre-emptors now on the Government land, the description of land brought within the view of the law, the price and policy of the Government as to compulsory land sales.

First, as to persons, the House bill includes all citizens who have been in the army and who have declared their intention. The Senate excludes all but heads of families, cutting off all young men over twenty-one, a large and valuable portion of our population. Second, the House bill includes its benefits all pre-emptors now on the public land. The Senate bill excludes them, but allows them two years to buy their lands at the Government price. The Senate bill, pre-emptors now on the land can not take the quarter-section they are now on, but must abandon or pay for it.

Third, the House bill applies to all land subject to pre-emption, which covers all Government land yet reserved for special purposes, which was surveyed or not. The Senate bill is confined to land subject to pre-emption, which are only those remaining after a public land sale, and the speculators have had their pick. Land warrant speculators, after a land sale, could require a title at once, under the Senate bill, but an actual settler would have to wait five years and then pay twenty-five cents per acre and the land office fee.

Fourth, the House bill gives the land to the settler for ten dollars for a quarter section. The Senate bill requires forty dollars for a quarter section—twice as costly as the graduated lands in Missouri.

Fifth, the Senate bill compels the President to expose the public land for sale in two years after a survey. The House bill does not; but the House has passed a separate bill, reading in the Senate, preventing sales until ten years after the survey.

Mr. Colfax added that there was no land of any consequence, except in Minnesota, Washington and Oregon Territories, to which the Senate would apply, and but little in California, Kansas and Nebraska. Under the House bill the Government land every where would be open to the pioneer.

The House then resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division. Recede from half-past four till seven.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Army bill. The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for calling out a Texas mounted regiment, was amended by the addition of a proviso that this shall not be done unless, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the service require it.

Mr. Reagan said that if this appropriation was not made the Governor of Texas would feel impelled by motives of humanity to concede the Legislature at great expense, so as to keep forces in the field.

Mr. Olm opposed the amendment as entirely unnecessary. Every intelligent army officer disapproves and condemns the calling of the mounted regiment to the aid of Texas.

The amendment was urged on the ground that the army was unfit for service on the Texas border.

Mr. McClellan accused Mr. Olm of a cold-blooded spirit and sectional prejudice. He was convinced of the butcheries, but was not willing to arrest them.

Mr. Olm indignantly replied that he was not content to the amendment because he wanted to put an end to the difficulties by preventing hell-hounds from pouncing on peaceable Indians and depriving them of their homes.

Mr. Reagan said that the language employed by Mr. Olm was a private and wilful calumny on the people of Texas.

The amendment was rejected, only forty-seven voting in favor of it.

The Senate's amendment, making appropriations for fortifications, was advocated by Mr. Whitley, of Del. He said that the House bill appropriated \$675,000, and the proposition now pending merely increased the amount \$70,000.

Mr. Curtis remarked that the aggregate was a million and a quarter.

Mr. Whitley said our fortifications have cost \$15,000,000, why should not even this small amount be now appropriated for works in fifteen States.

Mr. Perry thought we did not want the appropriation when we are at peace with our neighbors.

Mr. Elliott advocated the appropriation. We should either complete the works or promptly give them up.

Mr. McClellan took a similar view.

Mr. Stanton said they ought not to stop to consider an important proposition of this character. The House should stand by the Appropriation Bill which had passed.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky election case was considered.

[NOTE.—The remainder of the proceedings of the House and Senate were unable to obtain, owing to a severe storm on the wires East of Buffalo.—R.R.]

Fire at Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., June 14.—Springer's large machine shop, near the railroad depot, was consumed by fire last night. Lost \$17,500; no insurance. The insurance expired a few days since. The fire originated from a spark of an engine.

[Continued from first page.]

I do not think you were at liberty to humiliate me in the eyes of my own friends and the public, as you did. If I am not mistaken this judgment is the only one, either, or document addressed to the Government, in which you ever recognized my existence. I hope I may not go down to posterity as embalmment therein. I think you exalted your own judicial sternness, not fastidiousness, at my expense. I think you had a better occasion for the display of these qualities when Webb threw himself uninvited upon you for when, Webb had done all a man could do to denigrate, I have publicly set forth my view of you and our duty with respect to fusion, Nebraska and party designations. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred, also, to Webb's railing me out of the Whig party, my crime being in this, as in some other things, that of doing to do what more politic persons will not be ready to do till tomorrow.

Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days, merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be behind him. But this last spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested that I should go forward for any place but James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and Brooks's packed delegation thought I could help him, and I could see to it behind him. But this last spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested that I should go forward for any place but James W. 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